

Conflict of Authority.

We learn that United States Marshal GOODLOW, acting under orders from Washington City, ordered Deputy Marshal NEFF, of this place, to execute the process of the Circuit Court of the United States heretofore stopped by order of the military, with instructions to forward the name of any officer interfering in order that he may be prosecuted under the criminal laws of the United States. Colonel FRANK, the Post Commander, acting under orders from District Headquarters, has again interfered to prevent the execution of the process as being in violation of General Order No. 10. Here, then, seems to be a conflict of authority of portentous importance, which can hardly be settled, except by establishing the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts. The President, bound by his oath to execute the laws according to the Constitution, is acting perfectly consistent with his duty, while General SICKLES, obeying the orders of Congress, to whom he alone is responsible, by the very act which places him in command of his district, is acting in strict accordance with his duty. The fault lies, not with these officials, but is owing to the incongruous and discordant legislation by which Congress has usurped the executive and legislative powers of the Government.

We hope that good judgment and wise counsels will prevail in settling a conflict which may lead to a judicial decision upon the vexed question of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, for in the matter in dispute, persons and not States are the parties, and the side issue upon which Mississippi and Georgia were thrown out of Court could not be raised here. And Chief Justice Chase would be compelled to meet fairly and squarely, a case brought up by his own decision in an inferior Court.

The Wilmington Manufacturing Company.

It is pleasant to leave the routine of the *sabbath*, even in these days of political excitement and turmoil, and stroll among the great industrial corporations, which are doing more, we hope, to build up the prosperity of our city and section than are the politicians to pull it down. It is refreshing to turn away from our exchanges and lose sight of the bitter strife, the jealous aspirations and the black expositions by which despicable demagogues and desperate place-hunters are amassing fortunes from the Public Treasury, to witness our noble mechanics and enterprising business men earning a livelihood "in the sweat of their faces." In our visits to the latter our outward garb may be covered with the dust of honest toil, which can be removed by the application of a brush, but the dirt and filth of the former will leave its damning stain upon the heart.

A day or two since, actuated by such feelings, we visited the WILMINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, incorporated by the last Legislature, for the purpose of manufacturing Impermeable Spirit Casks. The great demand for these barrels in our market suggested the idea of their manufacture by machinery to our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. THOMAS E. ROBERTS. Having purchased the valuable and convenient property known as the Clarendon Iron Works, the Company was rapidly organized by the election of Jas. A. Webb, as President, Thos. E. Roberts, Vice President, Henry Roberts, Secretary, and Mr. Woodruff, General Superintendent.

We were so much pleased with the operation of the manufacture of the casks, and believing it to be a matter of much interest to our readers, we are tempted to give them a slight insight into the simple but skillful *modus operandi* of barrel making by machinery. The machinery used is the Hutchinson's Patent Barrel Machinery in connection with the apparatus used by the American Impermeable Cask Company for rendering barrels air-tight.

Upon the ground-floor of the main building there are eight classes of machines, through all of which the staves and heads must pass, from the time they are received as shapeless sticks of timber, until they become perfect parts of a barrel. These machines are small, with great mechanical powers, perfect and rapid in their operations. First, the blocks of wood are reduced to the dimensions of staves by means of a saw. These, of course, are cut with the grain, obtaining all the advantages of those riven by hands. The next machine in order makes them of the proper length. We have now a rough, straight board, of the required size, but without the proper shape. To meet this difficulty they are passed through a small double planing machine of great capacity. This machine is composed of two sets of knives, the one concave and the other convex, which not only nicely dresses them, but gives the upper surface the convex, and the under the concave shape, necessary to form a perfect stave.

The next process, and by no means the least important, is that of seasoning the green, half-finished staves. The barrel cannot be made perfectly tight unless all the water is taken from the wood to prevent any, the least, shrinking. To do this, the staves are placed in steam-chests and allowed to remain sufficient time for all the sap to be dried from the wood. In the plant shape in which this leaves them, by means of iron frames they are bent into the shape necessary to give the proper bilge to the barrel. It requires the aid of a convenient and easily applied lever to bend them, where they are fastened and held. In these frames they are placed upon cars and run into an immense dry kiln, capable of holding fifty thousand staves, this kiln being over one hundred feet long. Here they remain for ten or twelve days, subjected to a temperature of from 100 to 130 degrees Fahrenheit, until they are perfectly dry. They become almost as light as cork and are perfectly loose in their iron frames.

The staves are now returned to the Machine Room, where they are passed

through a "Jointer," which consists of two circular saws revolving in planes at angles of two or three degrees. These saws reduce the rough edges to uniformity, and any two staves will then form the most perfect joint. A beautiful little machine called a "Crozier" next performs its duty, and cuts, in one revolution, the chamber, the hollow and the croze in both ends of the staves, which are then ready for use, and await the completion of the heads to form a complete barrel. These latter have been put through the same drying process, and jointed by another ingenious machine. The square block is then put into a machine in which a convex little circular saw speedily converts it into a perfect circle, with an edge that fits into the croze of the stave with mathematical precision.

After this work is finished, and the staves and heads transferred to the Finishing Room, so exactly and nicely do the various parts fit each other, that one man can set up a barrel every eight or ten minutes. A few finishing touches and varnishing renders the barrel ready for the distiller, if he prefers to glue it himself. The Company are also prepared and do permeate their barrels, thus giving the buyer the option in their purchases. We are satisfied they are prepared to glue the barrels much more thoroughly and at cheaper rates than it can be done by the ordinary mode.

The process employed by this Company for permeating their barrels consists in heating them by injecting hot air into them for some hours, until the temperature is sufficiently heated so as to open the pores of the wood and drive out such moisture as it may have received by contact with the air since the staves were taken out of the kiln. The glue is then put in the barrels and by means of compressed air driven into the staves and filling up any defects in the wood or imperfections in the work. After the glue is thoroughly distributed over every portion of the inner surface, by means of a tube introduced through the bung-hole and connected with a steam air-pump, the air is forced into the barrel with so much pressure that, we noticed in every instance the glue in many places was forced through the pores to the outside. It seemed to us that the process was perfect and the barrel completely air-tight.

We hail with pleasure the establishment of such companies in our midst, and predict for them a permanent and deserved success. To the great mechanical industry and enterprise of our people, we look for the re-establishment of former prosperity. If Northern men, consulting their own interest and the welfare of the country, would establish manufactures in the South instead of military despotisms and the Freedmen's Bureau, the whites and blacks would be much better off, and neither the one or the other be pensioners upon the government or the charity of others for a maintenance. We look for the day when the people of the North will cast aside the bitter spirit of persecution and proscription which now controls them, and knowing and appreciating us better, will, hand in hand with the people of this section, work out the brilliant destiny of the South, burying in a community of interest, the dissensions of the past.

As a pioneer in this great work, we greet the WILMINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, and wish them every success. We cannot close this article without returning our thanks to the Messrs. Roberts and Mr. Woodruff, for their kindness to us and attention in showing us through the various departments of their works.

The University.

We, in common with every friend of education, in common with every true-hearted North Carolinian, have lamented the decline of the University, and have seen, with unfeigned regret, the growing dislike with which it has been regarded by the public. It is, however, an indisputable fact that the University has not of late occupied its wonted position, while similar institutions in this and other States have risen from their ruins with renewed strength and vigor. The causes of this deplorable result, (no matter whether they were real or imaginary) in our opinion, no longer exist, and as a recital of them would trench upon ground, personal, delicate and unpleasant, we shall make no farther reference to them, satisfied with the great fact that they no longer exist.

It is probable, from what we have been informed, that the four remaining Professors will tender their resignations to the Trustees at or before their next meeting, so as to leave that body untrammelled in its schemes of reorganization, and this we think the proper course, although we have no doubt of the reappointment of either of these four gentlemen. The present incumbents, therefore, will be no obstacle in the way of the Trustees at their meeting on the 22d. We have heard, however, with much pain, a rumor that some of the Trustees have in contemplation a suspension, for a time at least, of all the exercises of the Institution. We give no credit to this rumor, though we think proper to refer to it, as we cannot believe that any gentleman, honored by his State with the charge of her highest educational interest, can so wantonly and treacherously betray his sacred trust. The University of North Carolina, though it has been allowed to decline, has a very strong hold upon her people, and the man who attempts its desecration will sink under a weight of merited obloquy—suspension now is destruction. We will not discuss this question, however, as we are unwilling, by inference even, to attribute purposes so utterly at variance with patriotism and duty, to any gentleman without positive evidence. Under proper auspices we can maintain our University as well as Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas can maintain theirs. These auspices now appear. Let us call, then, Trustees, People and Press, devote ourselves earnestly, heartily, cordially and honestly to the restoration of the University. Do this, and in less than one calendar year it will be flourishing and self-supporting. It is due to our children, it is due to the children of those who gave up their lives in our defence.

We desire to call attention to the communication of CRIVIS, which is the first of three articles from an eminent gentleman

and scholar of this State, who has given to the subject much thought. We commend his recommendations and views to the attention of the Trustees who are to assemble in Raleigh in a few days.

[COMMUNICATED.]
THE UNIVERSITY.
NO. I.

The condition of this Institution for some time past has been such as to excite alarm in the minds of its many friends. We cannot readily believe that there has been a falling off in the quality of the instruction given them, or any injurious change in the character of its discipline. The same Professors have charge of its interests now, who in former years raised this Institution to the foremost rank among the Colleges of the country; and no one has charged that they have become less competent or less faithful to their duties; and surely their firm standing at their posts at the cost of no slight endurance and self-sacrifice; their resolute purpose to guard the high trust which the State had put in their hands, and keep it in safety through the perils of the war, and through the fewer perils and no slight hardships of the years that have followed, ought to win for them the respect and confidence of all our people. That, however, the Institution has not advanced in prosperity as its friends have wished, is only too well known. On the contrary, strange as it may seem, it has become rather a popular topic to deride and denounce it. Ten years ago North Carolina was proud of her University; within a very few years, mainly since the war, there has come forth a sort of hue and cry against it, which, if unchecked, must speedily destroy it. Those who know the facts, are aware that this outcry is a kind of panic, the grounds of which very few of those who repeat it have any knowledge of; and yet for that very reason its influence is harder to resist, and its wider spread more difficult to prevent. Many, no doubt, of the suspicions that are uttered against it are very gross exaggerations; many are utterly unreasonable, and should have no weight; while not a few, probably, are simply false. When our people come, as some day they will come, to think of this matter without prejudice or passion, they will, it is likely, smile at their own credulity, unless indeed they shall have occasion to regret that their too easy faith and readiness to hear of evil then shall have brought to ruin—as it has certainly already deeply imperiled—a great public interest which has been dear to the hearts of many, and which has most close and profound connections with the best welfare of us all.

But I do not intend to discuss the causes, real or alleged only, of a state of things which every true patriot, as well as every lover of learning, ought most seriously to deplore. I would rather offer some suggestions which may serve to remedy this evil, and to advance the cause of education and a genuine culture among us. It seems to me that of all times now is the time to consider and decide the question what the University of North Carolina ought to be.

What sort of University ought to be in North Carolina? Among the manifold questions that now agitate the public mind is there one more momentous than this? This is an era of change and reconstruction. We have outgrown the garment that once sat easily upon us. New notions have started up, and demand recognition, and wants unknown to our fathers have disclosed themselves of late. We are even now called upon to alter the fundamental principles of the polity under which we have lived so long and so happily, and to surrender the prosperity of the coming generation to the doubtful working of untried methods, and which to many are unwelcome. Our sons are disquieted perpetually with thoughts—they may be of hope, or of dread, any way not unmingled with alarm—of changes whose issue we can only doubtfully anticipate, and which, at best, are hardly sort of revolution. Such thoughts have filled up our whole field of vision, and have unhappily shut out of sight almost entirely the no less important subject, and no less calling for our profound consideration, of the education of our people. This latter topic has been considered of less pressing moment, and so has been put off till the overhanging storm has passed. And, perhaps for this reason, also, men have shown themselves cold and indifferent when the claims of the University have been urged upon them.

And yet, no thoughtful man can doubt that the question, what sort of education is to be provided for the generation yet to come in North Carolina, is at least of equal importance with that which touches the extent of the right of voting. Nor can one justly esteem it of a less immediate consequence, for no other subject of general interest to our people is in a condition of so utter disorganization as is that of general education. There is no longer a system of Common Schools, and the various academies and colleges in the State have no fixed relation to each other, or to the common end which they ought all to serve, and there is no where a common or central power that should control and practically methodize them all. Of course all is now in confusion. In confusion it is like to remain until the State shall adopt and enforce some system, that shall embrace all methods of instruction, and provide for all the educational wants of the people. In such a system, the University ought to be that central, regulative power, virtually though not formally guiding, controlling, fashioning all the rest. Such will be hereafter, such, in truth, is now the rightful place and function of the University in any of our States. Of course this may not be looked for in any condition of affairs like ours at present, where everything is deranged or uncertain. Still, our wise men must keep this system always before them, and use the earliest occasion of making it a living reality. Surely, men will come to see far more clearly than the few see now, that the business of education can be carried on most perfectly and thoroughly, under the control and by the aid of public authority. Then the public instruction will be guided by our scheme, all the parts of which, from old field school to University, will have definite relations to each other and to the whole, and all work together in mutual de-

pendence towards grand and harmonious results. Then each lower range will adjust itself to that which is above, and each higher impart somewhat of its own character and energy to all that are beneath; the Common School will prepare fit subjects for the Academy, and the Academy will not aspire to be a College, and the University have its fit place of influence and control, and become the crown and completion of the whole.

If we may look for such a state of things hereafter, the question is even now one of no slight moment, what kind of University out to be in North Carolina? Before offering one or two hints towards an answer to that question, let me say that the practical question now is how to keep the Institution that we have in active operation till a larger scheme of instruction shall be adopted. There can be no doubt that important changes in the right direction can be made in at once, and the way prepared for others perhaps more important in the future. Such changes, we trust, will be at least inaugurated at the meeting—a few days hence—of the Trustees. All the alterations that may prove desirable cannot be made at once. It is, on every account, far better that they shall be gradual. But what we have must be kept alive. We have now a foundation to build on, materials to build with. What now is, may be made year after year more complete and perfect. But to allow that which now exists to decay and perish because of prejudice, or indifference, or caprice, would be an act of folly like that of suicide. Were there no shame to the State in such an issue—and what is it but a confession that we cannot, or do not care, to sustain a Seminary of the highest order?—were there no loss to our young men meanwhile, still, even in the matter of cost, it would be far cheaper to strengthen and restore and continue till better times the foundation that we have to-day, than to attempt hereafter to build anew. The cost of the continuance would be a few thousand only; that of rebuilding from the foundation would count its hundreds of thousands. Yet, in fact, all that is needed now is a little confidence in those whose past success richly deserves it, a little faith in the future, or, better than those even, a resolute purpose that the Institution which we have been so proud of, which has done the country such excellent service, shall not be allowed to die. Let the method be changed, if need be; let new men be brought in, if the old are "an impediment," and let our sons, as did their fathers, feel that their highest aspirations for learning can be fully satisfied in North Carolina.

CRIVIS.

The University.

We publish the second article from our correspondent, CRIVIS, to-day, and will give the last to-morrow. We feel confident these communications will receive the thoughtful attention of the Trustees, at their meeting, to be held this week, in Raleigh.

The people of the State have not lost confidence in the University or the ability of its present Faculty to afford to their sons a good education, and they do not intend that the Institution shall die. A new and changed system seemed to be demanded, and this will be complied with. Among its present Faculty are some of the ripest scholars and accomplished Professors of the country, who have made for the University much of its proud history, and attracted to its halls students from many States, second in numbers to but few institutions in the United States.

We are sorry to see that some of the papers of the State are giving to the reorganization of the University a political turn, abusing certain prominent men mentioned as its President because they may have differed from them as to the merits or in sympathy, in regard to the late war. It must be recollected that, for many years to come, a very large majority, almost all, of the young men from this State and the South who will seek education at Chapel Hill, are the sons, it may be the orphans of men who served in the Confederate armies and navies, and respect must be shown to their feelings if it is desired that they will attend its sessions. Care must be taken to reap the benefit of the success which has attended the reorganization of the Faculty at the University of Virginia, Washington College, the Military Institute, and other Collegiate Institutions in the South. As suggested by a cotemporary, Judge BRAD may be selected to preside, and Professors HEBBURN and HENRICK recalled, nay, they may require the entire Faculty to take the test oath, and unless Congress or some more potent power compels parents to send their sons to the University, its bell will be rung in vain, and the lecture rooms will present a beggarly account of vacant seats, unless, indeed, its doors are thrown open to all "without respect to race, color or former condition."

No; let the present Faculty remain—indeed it would be more than folly to deprive our youth of the benefit of the experience, and scientific and scholarly attainments of some of them—then let ability, learning and character govern the selection of the others, and place at the head of the whole a man, whatever may have been his previous occupation in life, whose name, moral and social influence and cultivated attainments, will prove a "tower of strength" to the University. It would be an expensive folly to so constitute the Faculty, whatever may be its ability and learning, that no students will seek their instructions. While we should not suffer public opinion to fasten upon our schools of learning improper or incompetent men, it is right and necessary that the sympathies of the people should be consulted. Without so doing, all attempts to rebuild the University—justly the pride of the State—will be in vain.

[COMMUNICATED.]
THE UNIVERSITY.

NO. II.

It must be safe, I think, to take it for granted that this Institution is neither to die, nor to be suspended. The pride of our people ought to prevent our harboring such a thought. The affectionate memory of

the multitudes who have had no reason to be ashamed of their education there should effectively hinder it. The permanent interest of the people of North Carolina—whatever be the humor of to-day—imperiously forbids it. If their sons are to be educated, without a humiliating dependence on Virginia or on Massachusetts; if there is to be any system of Public Instruction among us, we must have an University. It can hardly be that North Carolina, which has given to the leading men of the South their education in past years, and has justly prided herself on this mark of her superiority, will cease now and hereafter to provide for her own children, even that which has made so many others great.

It may be assumed, also, as hardly less certain, that the University is not to remain what it has been. I cannot but believe that it will rise to a yet higher distinction, or that at least it will be so framed as to exert hereafter a wider and mightier influence than ever before. In the seventy years of its existence it has very much and often introduced changes into its plan of studies and methods of instruction. Its Board of Trustees have shown a willingness to adopt its course, so far as has been in their power, to the progress of science and the demands of the public; and the Faculty have faithfully labored to make most effective the system selected for them. Whether the changes have always been wisely made and the Institution kept fully up to the movement of the times, may perhaps be questioned. Yet there can hardly be a question of the readiness of those who have had charge of it—prudently and without haste—to keep pace with it; or that they will continue to use such means as they shall have in an earnest following out the same ends.

In a few days the Trustees are to meet. The summons that has been issued was conceived in words of alarm. They will of course consider deliberately all the facts that bear upon the character and usefulness of the Institution, and will, it may be hoped, be able to devise some way of ensuring its future prosperity. They may certainly make one more appeal to the patriotic pride of our people, and adopt such measures as may restore their waning confidence in its future management. Two courses are open to them, and two only; and either of them will answer, as men may differently judge, the question, what sort of University ought to be in North Carolina. There are two ideals of an University, which may be distinguished, generally, as the English and the German. The main difference—those of detail are endless—lies in the end to be achieved. In the one, this end is the attainment of the highest possible culture; in the other, the communication of the largest amount of knowledge. The two ends will, of course, to some extent, involve each the other, and so far coincide. Yet they soon deviate from each other, and as the one or the other prevails, it will give its peculiar character to all the methods of the system it controls. The effort has been made in the most of the Colleges of our country to combine the two, and the plan of instruction has been framed accordingly. Such has been the case with our University, which has therefore been rather a College than properly a University. Indeed, the same is true of all the so-called Universities in our land; not one of them, not even that of Harvard or of Virginia, being modeled as yet on the distinctive University idea. Some of them are now struggling towards a better realization of the one or the other—the most still of both—of the distinct University forms. They are doing this gradually, deliberately, as the means are furnished to them, and as the necessary changes are made in other departments of education and in the growing wants of our people. Such ought to be the aim of the Trustees, and such the resolute purpose of North Carolina, in reference to our own University.

One, then, of the points to be settled by the Trustees and by the public is, what shall be the end to be reached by the instruction and discipline of the University? Shall it be the attainment of the highest possible culture? In regard to this question it should be remembered that the great and universal defect in American education is a want of thoroughness and completeness. And this defect exists in respect to the acquisition of knowledge no less than to intellectual training. Our young men snatch hastily at so much information as they may imagine will enable them to enter on some course of practical life, and then at once have done with their teachers. The result, of course, is that their knowledge of what they claim to have learned is exceedingly scanty and imperfect. It is too true, that in many schools and colleges the system is so managed as to fall in with, certainly not so as to discourage, this rushing haste. In the matter of intellectual discipline the case is much worse. Men generally set little value on it, in comparison with learning facts even.

The school which shows the longest list of books to be studied is like to prevail in the competition. Our people seem to have fancied that the love of truth and habits of accurate thinking and of careful investigation, come of themselves and need no special cultivation. Seldom is the question asked touching school or college, where are the higher forms of manliness and vigorous thought and scientific method learned and gained? In this particular, too, are the results, which young persons commonly attain meagre and superficial, in a most melancholy degree. Our young men learn usually enough of Latin and Greek and Mathematics, by the time they leave college, to enable them to pursue those studies with some pleasure and profit; and they actually, in most cases, go away and forget them. Few of them have gained such habits of sustained and attentive thought that they have either power or disposition—unless they are forced to it—to venture on any higher or further attainments in science. To one who sees what ought to be accomplished the actual results among us are a cause of sadness only.

This evil state of things demands, and might in some good degree be remedied by an Institution whose avowed aim should be the attainment of the highest forms and measures of mental culture. Let its selection of studies be determined solely

or mainly by this end; let all its methods of instruction have chiefly this in view; let its teachers and learners be all possessed by the inspiration which it imparts, and one could hardly anticipate too largely the excellent results that might be reached. It would find its pupils chiefly among the truth-loving and ambitious, who had already laid good foundations, and would desire to make higher attainments in all departments of learning than they could find the means of elsewhere. Its instructors should be of the choice spirits of the land, and each capable in his own department of carrying his pupils on through its widest extent, and of training them to the finest taste and exactest judgment of what is true and worthy in it. Nor should he be satisfied if they fall short of so much. There is no doubt that an Institution which should adopt this standard and purpose, and which could afford to adhere to it unflinchingly for a while, would soon command the confidence and respect, and so the patronage of our people. Men, as by instinct, wish to be educated, and wish to have their children educated, where they are persuaded that the best education can be had.

In the present low state of feeling among us in regard to education, it would require no slight amount of courage to carry out such a scheme. The unfit would have to be refused, and the indifferent must be denied the reward that is due only to merit. Perhaps no more private institution could afford to exercise the necessary severity. Such a School ought to be ordered and supported by the State. The State only could properly arrange the lower grades of instruction, which must be preliminary to this. Something of this sort, doubtless, was in the mind of Mr. JEFFERSON, when he formed the plan of the University of Virginia. His intent was that the graduates of other Colleges should resort to his Institution for higher instruction and more perfect training. That scheme has proved a failure, so far as this intent of its founder is concerned. Yet certainly very much may be done in that direction, and there should be on the part of all the friends of sound learning and culture a constant pressure towards it.

One convenience in a plan of this kind is its comparative cheapness. It would call for able men in its corps of teachers, but the staff need not be very numerous. For a large part of the more recent sciences and the practical ones might be left out altogether, or taught in their general method only. The range of those studies that are needful for purposes of culture and discipline mainly, is not a very wide one. Let me illustrate this by an extract from a letter of the Rev. F. W. ROBERTSON, an English clergyman of some note, which has just fallen under my eye: "In Oxford four years are spent in preparing about fourteen books only for examination; but this is only a partial representation of the matter, for those fourteen books have been the subject of school-work for years. These are made text-books, read, re-read, digested, worked, got up, until they become part and parcel of the mind; about four histories, three or four philosophical works, four poets, and two or three miscellaneous works. These are the choice master-works of two languages, and whoever has mastered them, is a scholar indeed." From this statement one may easily infer the general character and aim of University education in England. Compared with the course in many of our Colleges how narrow is theirs at Oxford. But on the contrary what men they turn out there, and what scholars! In minuteness of knowledge, in delicacy of taste, in power of thought, our best can be no more than pigmies beside those who have been nurtured under such a discipline.

Certainly our system of Public Instruction cannot be pronounced complete until we have an Institution of this sort among us. Let there be Schools for practical uses elsewhere, Professional Schools, Polytechnic Institutes, Academies for all degrees of minor instruction. But let us have also one University in this higher sense, where the best culture in every kind is the aim, and can be surely realized; where those who have finished at other Schools may be carried on to still wider and more perfect attainments, and where all the faculties of mind and soul shall be developed to the noblest forms of manhood; where our sons may be trained in fit ways to become philosophers and statesmen, learned in the principles and methods of all thought and all science, and wise and true men. To make such an Institution what it should be is not the work of a day or of a generation. But even now something may be done, the plan may be entered on with the best appliances we have, to bear such fruit in our day as it may, and to be made by the teachings of our experience, year by year, more perfect.

To meet the needs of such an Institution all the lower Schools must of course be changed and brought up. Yet the existence of such an one would tend, of itself, very powerfully to bring about that elevation, and so its indirect service to the State would be hardly less than that of its direct and positive working. Our University seems in some respects in good condition to undertake this work. It properly belongs to its position, and the Trustees may, perhaps, find their interest in considering, and it may be, in adopting, a scheme for the future of that Institution that shall embody the idea I have attempted to sketch.

I mean to discuss in another paper the other University idea.

[COMMUNICATED.]
THE UNIVERSITY.

NO. III.

There is another principle which ought, perhaps, to be made a chief, or the chief element in the reconstruction of the University. An especial, or, possibly, the especial aim may be to impart the largest amount of useful knowledge. This has always been in all schemes of instruction and in institutions of every grade the best understood, and perhaps the most desired result, and is no doubt the principal element in the popular conception of education. As in any University a great part of the system must be fashioned in reference to this end, so especially in our own, and at this

crisis of its fortunes, does it seem desirable to give this feature a conspicuous prominence. In our case this method may be adopted and entered on at once; the development of it must of necessity be gradual, as the public interests may demand an enlargement, and as the means of effecting it are provided. For this kind of University requires a large body of Professors. Each science and each also of its more important subdivisions, every department of literature and of art must have its separate teacher. In the Universities on the continent of Europe the Professors and instructors are counted by scores and fifties. The cost, then, of keeping up the corps of teachers will be very great; and so of the Libraries and collections in Natural History and the apparatus for the illustration of Physical Science. In all such things all our Institutions are now seriously defective.

Taking our University as it stands, the Board who have its interests in charge, might add, so soon as proper selections can be made, teachers enough to fill the most necessary departments. Possibly the late number, if filled up again, might answer to start with; for these chairs do comprise, in their proper sphere, those branches for which the longest demand is now made. This might answer if coupled with the assurance that the system shall be as rapidly as possible extended; and if, moreover, each department be made in a good degree independent. Something of this kind would be effectual, probably, in restoring to the Institution the public confidence, and help at an early day to fill its halls with studious youth again. In this way it would soon furnish, with such help as the State should be proud to give, the means of its own enlargement. The only difficulty seems to be at the outset; and this should be esteemed a slight one, if the Trustees would only have a little faith in the natural operation of the necessities, in the matter of education, of our people. Let them make such provision for these wants as is implied in the two conditions that we have named, and we have little doubt of their success.

There has been of late a great outcry for what is called "the University system." Of course, the most of those who have repeated that cry have only a most vague notion what the phrase means. So far as I can learn its import, it means little more than the carrying out in practice the two conditions that have been mentioned above. In such a cry there is a consciousness of a general want, however uncertainly it may be felt, and however inaccurately expressed: a real want, however much of caprice may be blended with it, and which must in some way be satisfied. Our people, then, are evidently calling for an enlarged system of instruction. They would have more branches taught; not now, perhaps, many more, but still more; and within the plan so framed as to admit of further enlargement, as our wants shall be multiplied, and the range of scientific enquiry be extended.

Since the opening of the present century not a few new sciences have sprung into existence. Many departments of knowledge, in which our fathers saw dimly and walked haltingly, have given up their treasures to modern inquirers, and we have been made thereby masters in many new ways of the world around us, while also the conveniences and comforts of our every day life have been indefinitely enhanced. One need only refer to Geology and Chemistry and manifold branches of Natural History. In all these constant progress too is made, and the advance of scientific discovery seems to be but just begun. Chemistry has been almost revolutionized in the last decade. Physical Geography and Comparative Philology are taking new positions almost every year. Our learners wish to keep abreast with this progress, and will not be satisfied with any Institution, claiming to be a University, which does not give them ample assurance that this wish shall be gratified to the full. More has been done, we believe, in this direction at our University than it has had credit for. Its managers have been by no means unmindful of the movement around them. But they seem not to have done enough. At any rate, now is the time for change in that regard, and we are persuaded that if they will resolutely undertake this duty, and make a generous use of the means they may be furnished with, and give fit evidence that they are in earnest to make the University of North Carolina what it ought to be, the people will respond with full hearts to all their efforts, and sustain them as they never have been sustained.

If the demand of the times is for a more practical education, that demand must be met and answered—not to the neglect of any interest of mental discipline and high culture—but yet met and answered. No doubt other means will be provided, also, for satisfying this want. There will be Polytechnic Schools, and Schools of Technology, and Schools for special applications of the Sciences and Arts, as they may be needed. It is not expected that the University shall do all this work. Yet it must be the pioneer, and it must always be the place to which the studious shall resort to gain the highest forms and amplest measures of scientific instruction and literary culture and mental discipline. All the leading branches must be fully taught there, and the only limit to their number must be found in their own divisions and in the narrowness of its resources, and the quality of the instruction must be surpassed nowhere.

The second condition in the popular notion of "the University system" is the greater independence of the several departments. By this it seems that men mean that a student should be enabled to select such studies, one, two or more, as he may need to pursue and devote his efforts to alone. It is, in short, "an elective system." Under the present scheme every pupil is expected to go through the entire course. It lasts four years and embraces a great variety of subjects. They are no more, probably, than are thought necessary to the furnishing of a well educated man. The traditions call for a large amount of Greek and Latin and Mathematics, &c., &c. The scheme rests on the experience of many generations, and considered in

LUMBER.—Very little of good quality on market, and there is a fair demand. We quote at \$1.80-2.25 per cask in the small way.

MOLASSES.—The market continues to rule inactive, and we have no arrivals from the West by shipment. We quote cargo rates as follows:

Pine Steam Sawn Lumber—Cargo rates—per
Ordinary assortment Cubic cargoes, 420 00 @ 22 00
 Hasty cargoes, 200 00 @ 22 00
Full cargoes white Douglas, 600 00 @ 22 00
 Flooring boards, rough 600 00 @ 25 00
Ship Stuffs as per specifications, 22 00 @ 25 00
Ships, 2 1/2 %
Prime River Flooring, 16 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES.—There is only a retail enquiry, and our stock continues to be fully supplied. See table for store rates.

POTATOES.—Irish are in moderate request, and we have a few arrivals from Northern sell from store at 44 50 per bbl. Ship receipts are very scarce, which sell at about 50¢ per bushel.

WHEAT.—We have no arrivals from the West by ship, prices about the same. We quote live chickens at 29-30 cents, and grown fowls at 25-40 cents each.

PROVISIONS.—FOR N. C. cured Bacon, the market has ruled quiet during the past week, and if it does not close are somewhat lower. The arrivals continue moderate, and the market is at present very well supplied, while there is

We quote small transactions from above at prices ranging from 16 to 17 1/2 cents for hog round, 16 1/2 cents for ham, 16 1/2 cents for shoulders, and 20 to 22 cents 1/2 lb. for hams, and are closing at lowest figures. Western cured is in fair supply, and we note a fair business doing from 16 1/2 to 17 1/2 cents for shoulders, and 16 1/2 to 17 1/2 cents 1/2 lb. for sides, as in quantity and quality become better. The supply of North Carolina hams is becoming better, and we note a present retail demand, and we quote at 17 to 18 cents. Northern is in fair supply, and sells from 18 to 19 1/2 cents 1/2 lb., as in quality.

PORK.—The arrivals for a week or two past have been quite small, and there is a very light stock on present market. A moderate demand exists, and the business has been done at quotations in table.

SALT.—Is in fair stock, and only small sales from stock at 18 to 19 1/2 cents for Liverpool ground, as in quantity.

SHRUGS.—Are brought to market slowly, and we note a fair demand for building purposes. Selling at 39 to 40 cents for Common, and 40 to 45 cents for M. Contract.

TIMBER.—Is in rather more enquiry for mill purposes than for other uses, and we note a fair business have come in during the week and sold at 41 cents a load, and 41 1/2 M. for prime mill.

WHEAT.—Is in fair demand, and sells by the bush load at 82 1/2 cents for white and ash, and 83 to 84 1/2 cents for cord for oak.

FLOUR.—We have no change of consequence to report, and we note a fair business for the same very scarce and would be readily taken up at prices at quotations given in our table. Produce is wanted.

Rates of Freight.				
	Per Steamer.		Per Sall'n	
		Vessel.		
To New York.				
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	\$0.00	00 00	\$0.00	00 70
Tar..... "	"	00 00	00 00	70
Spirits Turpentine..... "	"	00 00	1 25	00 1 00
Rosin..... "	"	00 00	35	50 35
Cotton..... per lb.	"	00 00	35	50 35
Cotton Goods..... per bale.	"	1 50	00	1 50
Flaxseed..... per bush.	"	15	00	15
Fea Nuts..... "	"	00	12 1/2	10 12
To Philadelphia.				
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	"	00 00	00	00 00
Spirits Turpentine..... "	"	00 00	1 25	00 1 00
Rosin..... "	"	00 00	70	00 00
Cotton..... per lb.	"	00 00	70	00 00
Cotton Goods..... per bale.	"	1 25	00	1 00 1 50
Flaxseed..... per bush.	"	00	00	8 00 8 25
Lumber..... "	"	00	00	8 00 8 25
To Boston.				
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	"	00 00	00	00 00
Tar..... "	"	00 00	70	00 00 00
Spirits Turpentine..... "	"	00 00	70	00 00 00
Rosin..... "	"	00 00	70	55 00 60
Cotton..... per lb.	"	00 00	70	00 00 25
Fea Nuts..... per bush.	"	00	12 1/2	10 00
To Rosario.				
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	"	00 00	00	00 00 80
Tar..... "	"	00 00	00	00 00 00
Spirits Turpentine..... "	"	00 00	00	00 00 15
Rosin..... "	"	00 00	00	50 00 00
Cotton..... per lb.	"	00 00	00	75 25 35
Cotton Goods..... per bush.	"	00 00	00	00 00 15
WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.				
CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON.				
	Buying.		Selling.	
Gold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 7-30's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....

Coupons of N. C. old sixes,	43	45	
N. C. six per cent. Bonds, do. same, ..	43	45	
new N. C. sixes ..	43	45	
BANK NOTES.			
Buy, Sell		Buy, Sell	
Cape Fear,	27	Lexington,	13
Bank of N. C.,	45	Miners & Planters, 28	29
Farmers' Bank,	22	Wilmington,	22
Merchants'	45	Wadesboro,	22
Charlotte,	22	Commerce,	13
Farmers' Bank,	22	Greensboro' Mut., ..	4
Fayetteville,	8	Clarendon,	3
Roanoke,	45	Yanceyville,	6
Washington,	12	Thomasville,	45
Lex. g'n at Gran'nd ..	20		

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WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING at
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GENTS', YOUTHS' and
BOYS' CLOTHING
 And shall open the same together with
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HATS AND CAPS,
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aug. 23 28-31

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B. R. WELFORD, M. D., Professor of Materia
Medica, &c.
L. S. JOYNES, M. D., Professor of Physiology,
&c.
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istry.
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The advantages offered by this school, both for THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION, are greater than at any previous period. Abundant facilities are afforded for the prosecution of the course.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION at the Howard's Grove Hospital, the College Hospital and the City Dispensary, jointly in the new Building.

EXPENSES.—Matriculation, 55; Professors' fees, attendance, 10; Dissection, 10; Room, 10; Board, \$30. Board may be obtained at from \$6 to \$7 per week.

For further information, or a copy of the catalogue, apply to

L. S. JONES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
256-2aw2w-24-4t

July 26

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By virtue of a deed or conveyance to me expressed by John G. Sutton, for purposes therein set forth, I will, on Monday of October Superior Court Day, 1891, at the County of, in the Court House door, in Elkhart county, at

county, expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, for bond and good security, sundry Tracts of Land lying in Bladen county, (one on the river,) amounting in all to about 1,400 acres, more or less. A more full description will be given on the day of sale.

Title with full covenants of warranty will be made.

HERBERT R. FRANCIS, Trustee.

aug. 23 28-61

JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Northern Reaction.

The result of the Tennessee election and the developments of Southern registration, under the Military Bills, are bringing the thinking portions of the Northern people to a serious and grave consideration of the impending evil to the whole country of the negro population taking control of a large majority of the ex-slaved States. We have published several articles on this subject from Northern papers, which evince the interest felt in that quarter upon the subject. Even that very Radical paper, the New York Herald, is most outspoken in its fears of the danger resulting from the startling facts connected with Southern reconstruction. Looking upon that paper merely as a sensitive and truthful barometer of political feeling at the North, we can imagine something of the interest felt in the issue by the earnestness with which it urges the consideration of the subject.

Last week, threatening the South with all the terrors of a "mild confiscation" if it did not swallow the Sherman bill and its double supplement, until the time allowed a child to take a nauseating dose of medicine, and even without the inevitable "something" to take the taste out of one's mouth, and to-day advising the delay of Southern reconstruction, even for ten years, rather than Africanize these States, means something more than a sudden conviction of the errors and injustice of the Congressional plan of adjustment. This summer-sault is made to conform to the wishes of the people. They first began to be alarmed and become aware of the dangers attending the division of parties in the South upon the basis of color, making the whites, though superior in numbers, intelligence and property, inferior in their power to control the State governments. Its labors now are as earnestly devoted to defeating the policy of the Radicals, as it has heretofore been to aid it. In its last issue, admonishing upon the dismissal of Stanton, it says:

"So far, then, the President has properly met the issue raised by a defiant subordinate in his refusal to resign when politely requested to leave. But Mr. Johnson must not stop here. He has only crossed the Rubicon; the great fight is still before him, and he must fight it out. The broad and general issue between him and the rampant Radicals is still between his policy and their policy, although reduced to the application of the reconstruction laws of Congress. He proposes a liberal interpretation, whereby the Southern whites will have a chance in this business of the reorganization of the ten outside Southern States. The Radicals propose and have inaugurated a rigid and inflexible enforcement of the laws against the Southern whites, and have shown liberality only to the blacks, whereby the political destinies of the several States concerned may fall into their hands. The question thus presented is, whether the ten excluded Southern States, as a national political balance of power, shall be controlled hereafter, for ten, twenty, or fifty years, by their five hundred thousand nigger voters. Is the country at large prepared and ready for the transfer of the political power of the South from the late oligarchy of slaveholders to their emancipated negro slaves? Is there no half-way house of safety between the one extreme and the other? President Johnson thinks there is, while Stanton and his Radical supporters hold that there is not, and are resolved that there shall not be.

"Upon this broad and general issue Stanton has been displaced, and Gen. Grant, in stepping into the vacancy, takes his popular influence with him from Stanton and his Radical faction over to the side of the administration. This is an important point gained. But it is only the beginning of the work required of Mr. Johnson to clear the track of Radical obstructions. We have heard enough within the last few days of the want of backbone and harmony in his Cabinet to satisfy us that the suspension of Stanton will not weaken the administration if not followed up by other suspensions. 'In for a penny, in for a pound.'

"Next, in regard to the five commanders of the five Southern military districts. We have renewed guarantees that Sheridan's head will soon be brought to the block—a necessary proceeding, perhaps, to defeat the game of Stanton. But is not the programme of reconstruction adopted and pursued by the other four commanders substantially the same as that of Sheridan, and equally, or to a greater or less extent, in disregard of the President's wishes and suggestions? Why, then, make a case of one and flesh of another? To meet the case fairly and fully, Mr. Johnson must have a new set of military commanders, from first to last. Otherwise he will fail to touch the Radical reconstruction combinations which run from Mr. Schenck's Congressional Executive Committee through all the military and Freedmen's Bureau machinery of the South, in behalf of negro supremacy. A new Cabinet and a new set of military commanders under General Grant, who is generously inclined towards the Southern whites, will enable Mr. Johnson to turn the tables upon Stanton, Stevens, and Sumner in the interval to the next appointed meeting of Congress in November.

"In pursuing his first decisive blow with those other decisive blows suggested, Mr. Johnson cannot fail to make a case so broad and a sensation so general in his behalf as to result in a powerful popular reaction in favor of white supremacy against Southern negro supremacy, especially as the white policy of Johnson will be represented by General Grant as the general superintendent of Southern reconstruction by authority of Congress."

A critic calls the verses and sentimental stories of young writers the teeth-cutting and measles of literary infancy.

The Revenue of the State and her Railroads.

The Norfolk Virginian, in publishing extracts from the letter of Colonel Fremont to this paper, says:

"The 'great air line' is obliged to the Colonel, and in return will go far towards bringing the people of the Old North State close to a market, which owes a great part of its prosperity to her own sons, whose names in large numbers adorn the muster roll of our Merchants and Mechanics Exchange."

This is the proper spirit. The attempt to make the people of Norfolk believe that the new freight arrangement was intended or will disadvantageously affect the business of that city, can only be done in the interest of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and in opposition to those great State lines which seek to receive the freights paid by the citizens of the State.

The people of North Carolina have been very heavily taxed to meet the interest accruing upon the bonds of the State issued to promote and build her great works of internal improvement, and must in the future pay the accumulated and accumulating interest of the last five or six, and of the next few years, as well as make provision for the liquidation of the principal. If the railroads in which she owns a large interest can earn dividends, the corporations will pay into the State Treasury ample means to meet the interest on bonds issued for their completion, and provide a Sinking Fund to liquidate the bonds themselves.

The debt incurred by the State in building her great works is large, and in view of the impoverished condition of our people, the meagre receipts of the railroads, and the failure from supposed or actual necessity to pay the interest due on the public debt for several years, no labor should be spared by those in charge of State roads to make the stock of the State valuable at the shortest possible time. It is a matter in which every citizen of the State is directly interested, and by patronizing the roads in which the State is a stockholder, when it can be done upon as favorable terms as by supporting others, they are indirectly benefiting themselves. If the interest upon the State debt must be met by means of taxation alone, and if the principal is to be paid from money raised from the same source, our people will long stagger under the load. If our State roads are to remain unprofitable property, deprived even of the support of our own people to aid private corporations, the stock owned by the State had better be disposed of, even at the paltry figures which it now commands, to pay, as far as possible, the debt contracted on their account. The amount of the debt liquidated will be insignificant, but it will subtract that much from the taxes to be levied upon the labor and property of the taxpayers.

Much of the revenue of the School Fund previous to the war was received from the dividends of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. On account of the present embarrassed condition of the Fund, and the present stoppage of its revenue from this road, our system of Common Schools, which was the boast of the State, has been abandoned, and the poorer children are growing up in ignorance, when their claims upon the State, and the necessities of a free school system of education, are greater than at any previous time in the history of North Carolina. A regular dividend declared by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad would give it renewed life; its influence would be felt in every corner of the State, and the benefits would be engrafted on the history of North Carolina in the increased industry, intelligence, moral and social elevation of its citizens. So, too, would the ability of the North Carolina Railroad to declare a dividend be felt in every portion of the State. An eight per cent. dividend upon that road would pay to the Treasury fully one-third as much as is collected for State purposes under the present revenue laws.

We refer to these subjects to defend the course of our railroad officials in their desire to turn the channels of North Carolina trade, so that the State will receive some direct benefit from the energy of her citizens and the immense output she has made to provide for them expeditious means of seeking a market with the fruits of their labor. To do this has been the only object of the adoption of the new freight arrangements. No design is intended upon the business of any locality, nor any attempt to divert trade from one place to another. It merely gives the citizens of the State the privilege of preferring her own roads to those owned exclusively by individuals, and we believe we have shown reasons which should induce every citizen of the State to take some pains to see and demand, if necessary, that their goods should be sent by the "State lines."

Donation of Scholarships.

We have received a circular signed by Mrs. BENJ. C. HOWARD, President of the Southern Relief Association, from which we learn that the Principal of the Southern Literary Institute, Mrs. George A. Hulse McLeod, has renewed a scholarship to each of the Southern States for the year commencing September 9, 1907.

The Principal gives one full scholarship to her native State, Florida, which includes the expense of board and all of the branches taught in the Institute. Value \$400. For each of the remaining Southern States one scholarship for tuition in English Classics and Mathematics. Value each \$100.

Applications should be addressed immediately to the Principal of the Institute or to the Ladies' Southern Relief Association of Baltimore.

The Madrid papers publish a challenge to combat, which has been sent to President Juarez by Senor de Castillo, late Minister of Maximilian in Mexico, but at present residing in Spain. He pledges himself as a gentleman to start immediately for Mexico to fight the duel if Juarez will give him guarantee against assassination while on Mexican soil, Juarez couldn't; he would, and wouldn't if he could.

A company has been formed in France to supply the towns in the South and centre of France with ice from the sides of the Savoy Alps. The ice, transparent as crystal, may be loaded at the foot of the glaciers upon vehicles drawn by oxen, and so conveyed to the Geneva railway station.

Spiritual manifestations—Pimples.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE SPRINGS.

CATAWBA, Aug. 10, 1867.
Messrs. Editors:—You know, by personal experience, how very difficult it is to do anything at Catawba, except enjoy oneself; consequently if the act of writing to you and the Journal did not involve that of a positive pleasure, I should be put to some inconvenience in attempting to carry it into effect.

There is a marvelous something about the place, which affects not only the outer man, but also stirs up within the inner one a spirit which approximates the sportive and innocent gaiety of childhood.

We fortunate people who are now subjected to this exhilarating influence grow merrier, and still more merry, as the days go swiftly on. It seems to me that we have drawn a cordon around us which shuts out the world—the great, rough, bustling world and all its sorrows, trials and weariness, and that within the spot thus encompassed, is a little realm where one finds rest, peace and pleasure; each of which receives additional charms from the contact with what he has endured and must endure again.

We have returned to an Arcadian life of thought, "if not of simplicity" we trouble not our heads nor hearts with the affairs of the nation—it may buy, or rather receive, British Columbia in exchange for "Rebel spoils" (so-called), or play the great game for Gonyamas—not a whit do we care. It may extend America and the glorious Union (also-called) to the ends of the universe, or whittle it down to the point of the hub and break it off at that, and our appetites would be affected by neither. We scarcely know whether or not there is a President, and if so, who he is. I for one have had confused ideas on this subject for more than two years, and I am inclined to think they will never be set to rights.

Those two words, "the President," certain my mind the image of one, who might have been a king, had native nobility been a passport to royalty, and somehow I cannot induce them (I have not tried yet) to represent any one else.

The same charming mode of life goes on here, which you were among us, only a little more so. We roll ten plus directly after breakfast, then stray to the Spring, then loiter about the grounds and cottages till dinner, then the inevitable nap, then the bath at which all sorts of frolics are perpetrated, and lastly the ball room, which is more attractive than ever. Your big roll of one hundred and twelve in five alleys, has been almost reached by the Doctor, who made one hundred and eleven in the same number of rolls. As you may have observed, the said Doctor is a good-natured man and decidedly a dangerous antagonist, so if you wish to keep your heels and retain the championship, you had better come back.

Your air-faried city sent up a delegation yesterday, which has added a vast amount to the beauty and other charms of the place. If all your citizens, and especially citizens of color, resemble the party which I refer to, I can only say, in the words of Blucher (I think it was he), "In the name of heaven, let them come on!"

Wilmington elegance, Wilmington style, Wilmington taste and Wilmington beauty have always been proverbial, and the sea-breeze which still nobly maintains her former reputation. Charlotte is charmingly represented by a gay crowd, which inhabit the Castle, and make its high walls fairly ring with their pranks and frolics. To these, however, none but the most accomplished and the most accomplished are admitted, as the performances therein are somewhat exclusive. I am given to understand that in one of the apartments a small but highly select menagerie is to be met with, and that the training of the animals has reached a degree of perfection not usually met with. Various kinds of the animal creation have here their faithful representatives, and were you to see them as they come tripping in to breakfast—the menagerie is open in the day time—I am sure your gallantry would induce you to denominate the entire party birds of Paradise! A grand representation takes place to-night, as I am provided with a reserved seat, I shall probably be able to supply a chapter on natural history, which will contain points not set down in Buffon nor Goldsmith, yet authentic and highly interesting!

These latter days the lake and looses are going to introduce the pretty English Mac Polé dance, and I wish you could be here to see it.

Colonel Wyatt, with his usual kindness and desire to give pleasure, has had the pole, in the shape of a stout young swamp oak, cut down, and then presented the entire long ribbons with a flourish. This morning we met in solemn convocation and proceeded to the search of a suitable spot on which to erect the pole. You know all about the important occupation of choosing a place to "camp in," but this old fellow has been looking for a place for nearly forty years, the first who lost sight in the distant retrospect are Albert Sidney Johnston and Lennox Polk; then follow Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston and John B. Magruder.

The first cadet ever heard give the word of command at the Springs, which was an impression his appearance made on me is as clear and distinct now as it was then.

His stalwart form and well-developed muscles gave him an appearance of great strength, while his gentle manner and benevolent countenance indicated a man of the most refined and cultivated tastes. He was ever ready to espouse the cause of the oppressed. His noble nature endeared him to his fellow-cadets and his associates in after life. On one of the fairest pages of history must be written the deeds of this gallant soldier and true patriot.

Jefferson Davis, the first of his company, was the orderly sergeant of my company. Scrupulously strict in the discharge of his duties, retiring in his manners, and a devout member, even then, of the Episcopal church, he invariably commanded the respect of all.

Jefferson Davis distinguished in the corps for his manly bearing, his high-toned and lofty character. His figure was very soldier-like and rather robust; his step sprightly, resembling the tread of an Indian "brave" on the "war path."

He held the two offices in the corps usually filled by a first lieutenant of the class—sergeant major and adjutant. He discharged the duties of these offices with zeal and fidelity. His personal appearance surpassed in manly beauty that of any cadet in the corps. Though firm in his position and perfectly erect, he had none of the stiffness so often assumed by men who affect to be very strict in their ideas of what is military. His limbs, beautiful and symmetrical, looked as though they had come from a turning lathe; his step was as elastic as if he spurned the ground upon which he trod. He was noted among his classmates as a great student, and as having passed through the trying ordeal of a military school without a single demerit (I generally got one hundred and fifty a year). During Bob Lee's time at West Point, I am satisfied he never swore an oath, tasted a drop of ardent spirits, nor used the word "damn" in any shape or form. The same virtue of abstinence may be attributed

to Charles Mason; but I think "Charles" occasionally let slip an oath; at least he looked as if he did. Mason was in Lee's class, and intellectually, had no superior at the Point. How well he can recollect his bright, piercing eye, gleaming and "snapping" with excitement as he stood at the black board, demonstrating some intricate and beautiful mathematical problem. Mason early left the army, and has since sought and gained the distinction in civil life which his high talents and pure character entitled him to. He was for a long time Commissioner of the Patent Office, chosen for his scientific attainments, and filled with ability for several years a place on the Supreme Bench of Iowa.

Another prominent cadet in Lee's class was B. W. Brice. He was high up as a soldier, but low down as a student; very handsome, full of wit and humor, and always ready for fun and frolic. Everybody liked him, and was glad to call on Brice his friend. He was of "our set," and, considering the circumstances, it is wonderful how he reached the office of Paymaster General, U. S. A., which he now holds, and the duties of which he discharges with masterly ability.

Joseph E. Johnston had a great deal of the military spirit that pervaded the corps. He was not remarkable for his studies, but he belonged to a fast set, of which I, myself, was an active member. Few of that set escaped arrest, confinement and court-martial. Joe Johnston was one of those genial spirits that gave zest to a cadet's life. Full of ambition and a desire to excel, he was yet ever ready to join in a party to the Springs, and to the residence of the immortal Benny Havens. His appearance was very military, and when under arms, no man looked more the soldier.

He was very expert in the manual of arms, and carried his musket so perpendicularly that it looked a little like a plumb line. Though we recognized his talents then we little dreamt that he had the military genius he has since displayed as a commander.

My old friend and classmate, John B. Magruder, was perhaps the most elegant and distinguished of the cadets in that line. He was a first-rate soldier, and ever had his fine appearance, and very strict when on duty as "officer of the day," never failing to report the slightest violation of regulations, even though the delinquent was his most intimate friend and room-mate.

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In June, 1860, a well-informed writer, with the records of the Institution before him, speaking of the administration of its affairs during a quarter of a century, remarks in relation to the President, that "when he came to the head of the Institution, the number of students was about eighty. Our last catalogue bears the names of more than four hundred and fifty;—the fivefold increase of the number of students, the number of College buildings, has been doubled, and that of the Faculty more than doubled, so as to give the Institution every assurance of permanence."

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THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1867.

Samuel A. Phillips sworn:—Live in Fayetteville. Miss Massie is not connected with me in any way. Heard of Bebe's attempt on Miss Massie, about 9 o'clock, Monday morning. Heard, during the day, a general say he ought to be killed or hung. Don't recollect who they were. Knew of no agreement to kill Bebe. Witness's store is about 125 yards from market house, on Person street. Went to market house at 3 o'clock, P. M. the day Bebe was killed; about 50 persons were there at that time. Had a Remington pistol up to the time. Witness had told me the trial was to come off at 3 o'clock. Saw Tom Powers, Ed. Powers, Sykes, Capt. Tolar and Ralph Lutterloh there. Bebe was up stairs when I got there. Tolar had on a shawl. Capt. Tolar was talking with Ralph Lutterloh and Ed. Powers; did not hear what they said; saw no sign of any mischief at the time; saw no arms. Witness stood there ten minutes and went back to store, where he stood a short time and returned. On his return there was an hundred or more persons present. Witness saw several persons together. Asked Tom Powers what was captain of that company? He said "I was not there." appeared very sad. Remained a few moments and returned to store again. Before he left, saw Ed. Powers have pistol on under his clothes, and "Monk" with a knife; stayed a short time at store and came back. Saw Tom Powers go to the carriage and